

long and well-documented worldwide slave trade, including Muslim and black slave traders, is not mentioned. It doesn't fit the agenda.

History textbooks, curricula and museum displays are becoming the carriers of the broad assault against American and Western culture. The same kind of gratuitous touches that turned up in the Enola Gay exhibit text (e.g., Japanese brave and noble, Americans racist and destructive) show up in many other Smithsonian exhibits now, and, to nobody's surprise, in the proposed history standards, too.

Don't be fooled by the argument that these standards are voluntary and nonbinding, so not much is at stake. Over 10,000 copies have already been distributed, and textbook publishers are poised to make them the basis of new texts. Any approval of these standards by a public body would give them more momentum. They are beyond salvage and need to be junked.

## SO YOU WANT TO BE A DOCTOR

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 8, 1995*

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, almost everyone today agrees that our health care system requires some reform and that encouraging more young people to choose a career in medicine, particularly primary care medicine, is a critical element of that reform.

One family physician in my district, Dr. Fred Hurst, is proving that we can pursue this goal without relying on the heavy hand of the Federal Government to set quotas for various medical specialties.

Last year, Dr. Hurst started a program called FutrDOCS, which enables talented high school students interested in medicine to get first-hand experience working with patients at St. Mary's Medical Center in Knoxville.

These students have the opportunity to observe and participate in various different types of treatments, from prenatal care to helping heart attack victims recover to complicated surgeries. This unique experience not only provides them with valuable insight into a potential future career, but also benefits the patients at St. Mary's, who clearly enjoy having them around.

FutrDOCS has been such an unqualified success that numerous other hospitals, both in Tennessee and across the country, are designing similar programs of their own. In my view, FutrDOCS is a perfect example of what enterprising individuals who care enough to make a difference can do without turning to the Federal Government to solve all of our problems for us.

I commend to my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD the following article describing the FutrDOCS program, which appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel's Sunday magazine on Christmas Day.

SO YOU WANT TO BE A DOCTOR

(By Michael Ryan)

When I was in high school, I wanted to be a doctor," Fred Hurst told me. "But nobody in my family had ever been a physician, and I lived in a small town about 40 miles from Knoxville." Hurst wanted to learn more about what a doctor does, but he was stymied. "To gain entry to the local hospital, I had to join the Future Nurses' Club," he recalled. "I decided then that, if I ever had the

chance, I would start a program to interest young people in primary care."

Encouraged by his parents, Hurst went to college, then medical school. Last year, at age 46, Dr. Hurst fulfilled the commitment he'd made as a youth. The need, as he saw it, was obvious: Only about one-third of the doctors in America today are primary-care physicians; almost two-thirds are specialists. The federal government and the American Medical Association agree that at least half of our physicians should be primary-care doctors. But four-fifths of today's medical students are planning to specialize, which will make the imbalance even worse.

"We had to show young people that they can have a gratifying future in service to their fellow humans—and handle 95 percent of the ailments of their patients—as primary-care physicians," said Hurst.

His solution was FutrDOCS, a program that brings talented high school juniors and seniors into St. Mary's Medical Center in Knoxville, where he is chief of staff. They see what doctors actually do and later serve in summer internships, where they "shadow" primary-care physicians in all of the many tasks doctors perform.

Last year, Trang Nguyen, 18, helped administer a sonogram at St. Mary's after Annette Neubert, a pregnant patient who is also a nurse, encouraged her to try her hand at the painless, risk-free procedure. Nguyen handled the sophisticated equipment as if she had performed the procedure before. "Can you find the baby's head?" asked Dr. Paula Peeden, 36, an obstetrician/gynecologist. The student expertly located the tiny head moving back and forth deep within Neubert's womb.

"Have you chosen a name yet?" Nguyen asked with an easy bedside manner. "Courtney," Neubert said with a smile.

Since FutrDOCS began last year, 125 students have completed the program. This year, about 70 Knoxville-area students took part. Each participating high school nominates four outstanding students, based on their academic record, their interest in pursuing a career in medicine and their desire to help people. FutrDOCS is funded solely by St. Mary's Medical Center.

I went to St. Mary's on a day when eight FutrDOCS were visiting. I was surprised to learn that these young people saw all sides of the medical practice—its failures and limits as well as its successes. They accompanied Dr. Hurst on his rounds, meeting a heart-attack victim headed for full recovery but also seeing a man who had been left semi-comatose and incoherent by a stroke, beyond the help of modern medicine. In an operating room, they watched surgeons struggle to repair the body of a drunk driver with a damaged kidney, pelvis, bladder and spleen. "Medicine isn't always glamorous," FutrDOC Emily Herbert, 17, a senior at Karns High School in Knoxville, told me after that experience. "But ultimately it's about helping people."

The patients seem to enjoy having the teenagers around. "Without a doubt," said Dr. Hurst, "the patients are thrilled to be visited by and see the concern of these students." Diane Holloway, the surgical nursing supervisor at St. Mary's, also thinks highly of FutrDOCS—even though it obliges her to shoehorn visitors into her crowded operating rooms. "It's good for them to get this kind of experience early," she said.

Students in the program also learn what doctors think. The group sat down for a meeting with Dr. Douglas Leahy, 46, an internist who began his medical career the hard way—as an orderly at St. Mary's 30 years ago. Doctors make a decent income, but there are a lot of things you can make a lot of more money in," he told the students. "Medicine is an opportunity to be a part of

people's lives. You can make their lives better. I think that's what drives most doctors."

FutrDOCS offers students a chance to see what they, as tomorrow's physicians, might want to do with their own careers. "It helped me to focus," said Mark Buckingham, 18, now a freshman at Notre Dame. For Trang Nguyen, FutrDOCS provided insight into a long-cherished dream. "I came to this country when I was 5, from Vietnam," she said. "It was my parents' dream that I become a doctor, and that was a challenge to me. This has helped me discover that I really want to be a pediatrician. I just love kids," Nguyen, now 19, is a freshman at the University of Tennessee.

Fred Hurst has received at least 100 inquiries about the program from more than 35 states. Next year, 15 additional schools in suburban and rural areas of Tennessee will join FutrDOCS. Institutions in New York and Pennsylvania, as well as several Tennessee medical centers, may start their own programs. "My goal is to expand this program throughout the nation," said Dr. Hurst.

Early in my visit, Bryce Bowling, a FutrDOC, approached me to say how terrific he thought the program was. Bowling, 18, is now a freshman at the University of Tennessee. "My dad has had two surgeries on his heart," he told me. "I owe a debt to medicine. Doctors saved his life." That, I realized, was the greatest thing FutrDOCS has to offer young people: It shows them a way to give something back.

## VICTIM RESTITUTION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 7, 1995*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 665) to control crime by mandatory victim restitution:

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Chairman, from 1973 to 1991, over 36 million Americans were injured as a result of violent crime. In 1991, crime against people and households resulted in an estimated \$19.1 billion in losses. Crime-related injuries typically account for more than 700,000 days of hospitalization annually.

Although current law requires restitution in Federal crimes of domestic violence, for most other Federal crimes, judges have the discretion to order restitution. However, H.R. 665, the Victim Restitution Act, makes such restitution mandatory. If H.R. 665 is enacted, those convicted of Federal crimes will have to pay full restitution to their victims for damages caused as a result of their crimes. Federal courts will also be able to order restitution for any person—not just the direct victim of the crime—who demonstrates, through a preponderance of evidence, that he or she was harmed physically, emotionally, or financially by the offense. If the defendant fails to comply with the restitution order, the court could revoke probation or parole, modify the conditions of probation or parole, hold the defendant in contempt of court, enter a restraining order or injunction against the defendant, order the sale of the defendant's property, or take any other action necessary to ensure compliance with the restitution order.